COUNT DE CHAMBORD ON FRENCH RUIN

Mr. Mundella on the Relations Between England and America.

RUSSIAN HOSTILITY TO GERMANY.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Lockhead, from Liverpool the 19th ult., via Queenstown the 20th, arrived at this port yesterday in advance of the Cunard steamship Palmyra, which left two days before her and is now due in Boston.

The Queen Marie Antonie, wife of King Amadeus the First, was to have left Turin on the 23d ult. for

The four Prussian pioneers who blew up the rail way bridge before Longwy were all killed by the

Birmingham great activity continues in the gan trade. One thousand rifles are turned out per

It is expected the Sultan will be ready to leave Chatham in the course of a few days. All her ballast is on board. Sub-Lieutenant Scott, who had charge of the

Psyche when she ran ashore with the Eclipse expeition on board, has been dismissed her British Majesty's service. The London Echo states, but not authoritatively

that Mr. Childers has absolutely resigned, but Mr. Gladstone has not accepted his resignation.

The London Telegraph says there is no truth in the statement made by the London Times that Mr. Childers has resigned. It is hoped that he will ..eed only temporary rest.

It is confidently stated that the Irish Education hill has no chance of being introduced next session, as the whole time of Parliament will be devoted to military subjects.

dockyard, under regulations, are an Admiral of the Imperial Russian Navy and officers of his staff. tors will not be allowed to enter any workshops or factories or to witness experiments. The London Gazette of the 16th ult. contains the Queen's proclamation summoning Parliament to

eet on Thursday, the 9th day of February, "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." a change in the conduct of the Prussian Ambas sador towards the Vatican. Hitherto his attitude

has been favorable. The London Times' Berlin correspondent states that Lord Granville has accepted the proposal of Bismarck to pay for the British ships sunk at Du

The Russian budget for 1871 was made public on the 19th ult., and shows the revenue as well as the expenditure to be 48,930,000 roubles. Ten and onethird million roubles are devoted to the construc-

The German troops, according to a Berun paper now occupy, not partially but completely, thirtytwo of the eighty-six French Departmen's, comprising 15,000 communes. They exercise in these all civil and military powers, control the posts. telegraphs and railways, and regularly collect the

The German Mode of Warfare. Count Bismarck has addressed a note to the North German representatives abroad, in reply to the charges made on the part of the French government by M. de Chaudordy, against the German mode of carrying on war. Count Bismarck thinks that the tch in which those charges were made could only have been intended for the French public and that section of the foreign press which is opposed to Germany. He charges that the French have wilfully

Count Bismarck maintains that the Germans are upholding all stipulations of the Geneva Convention, and says that more than a hundred French military est freedom as surgeons and attendants, while on est freedom as surgeons and attendants, while on the other hand he gives instances of the ill treatment which Germans in such occupations have received from the French. He also allades to the exposive buliets which were found at Strasbourg, and annonness that he will bring this matter before those who signed the St. Fetersburg Convention. At sea, he adds, the French have the wise scouted international law, and the German men-of-war will consequently be ordered to make reprisals against French sings. He reviews the measures which the French sings. He reviews the measures which the French sings are now in power calculated upon remaining at the head of the nation under ordinary conditions they would scout the adoption of such measures in the interest of the future of its country:—

German Demands in the East.

Heaven, assured of meeting with the sympathy of man and awaiting the justice of God. HENRI.

JAN. 7, 1871.

BELGIUM.

Belgian Neutrality-Count De Chaudordy's We are informed that, on the 11th ult., M. de Chaudordy, Delegate at Bordeaux from the

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, addressed to M. Tissot, Charge d'Affaires of Prance in London, a despatch in reply to some observations suggested to Lord Granville by the complaints of Count Bernstorf with regard to the so-distant violation of the neutrality of the Belgian territory by a few French Francs-treurs. In this despatch M. de Chaudordy shows that this violation was accidental and caused by the presence beforehand of Prussian soidlers on Belgian territory, and that, on the contrary, the neutrality of this territory is regularly and continually violated by the Prussians, who have their mais escorted by armed unlians. Prussia also continually violates the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg by her uhlans and by detachments of troops, who cross the territory of the Grand Duchy to return to their corps. Pinally, Prussia retains, notwithstanding energetic demands, a large number of wagons belouging to the Luxembourg Raliway, as well as Swiss and Austrian wagons, which they use for military purposes. M. de Chaudordy's despatch concludes by begging M. Tissot to declare to Lord Granville that "In the midst of her truis France has held fast to her honor in respecting international law, and learns with regret that any credit could have been given to the Chargé d'Affaires of France in London, a despatch in respecting international law, and learns with re-gret that any credit could have been given to the false declarations of a Power which has never scru-pled to violate it."

RUSSIA.

Russian Hostitity to Germany.

[St. Petersburg (Jan. 5) correspondence of the Lon-don News.] While many people are disposed to think that the London Conference was not only proposed by Count Bismarck for the peaceful settlement of the Black Sea question, but as a fresh proof of the amicable

London Conference was not only proposed by Count Bismarck for the peaceful settlement of the Black Sea question, but as a fresh proof of the aulcable feeling entertained by the Berlin Cabinet towards this country, the Russian national press overflows with bitter animosity towards Germany, accusing her of leaning more and more every day to the interests of the West of Europe, and ready to give a violent blow at the policy of Russia in the Oriental question. The loudest bawler on this subject is, of course, the Moscow Genetic, which for some time past has been assuring its readers as a positive fact that Count Bismarck has been talked over by the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Odo Russell, at versalles, into a promise of supporting the English policy in the East; that Roumania is to be immediately separated from Turkey, and that that important frontier State is to be given to and incorporated with the Austrian dominions as a compensation for the entrance of the South German States into the new empire. Assertions and strictures of a similar tendency are to be found in abundance in all the other organs of the mational party, as if the mot. Gordre had been given to work out the idea in every conceivable shape, and the time had gone by for speaking of Prussia and Germany in amicable terms. The endeavor of the Moscow Gazette to represent Prince Gortchakoffs note as having been misused by Count Bismarck in the interests of Germany, and as having led te an evolution towards the English policy in the East, has at length taken rost and begun to create a want of confidence and ively distrust of all the intrigues that are being conceited at versalles and Berlin. In the present excited state of the malonal party in this country with regard to the Eastern question and everything directly or indirectly connected with it, the alleged impending cession of the bandania principalities to Austria, and the rumors of the declaration of the independence of Roumania, as well as the amicable language of Count Bismarck's despatch to Vienna,

ENGLAND.

Mr. Mundella on English Relations with

America.

On the 19th ult. the annual meeting of the Shef-

The Approaching Royal Marriage.

The government contractors are busity engaged

angements by the latter end of February, as it is expected the royal marriage will be celebrated or or about the ninth of March. The preparations com-prise a canopy over the steps of the grand entrance at the west end leading to the nave of the royal

enapel, opposite the Horseshoe clotsters; it will be

Henry VIII.'s gateway and the cases gain rooms, another portice, fifty-three feet by sixteen feet, will be placed similar to the one creeted at the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the convenience of the company who may be honored with an invitation to be present at the ceremony. A gain and the place of the company who may be the line of the company who may be the property of the Lincoln and the place of the company the Lincoln and the company that the company the Lincoln and the company that the company the lincoln and the company that the company that

an invitation to be present at the ceremony. A gai-lery will be built near the altar, between the Lucoin chapel and the attar immediately fronting her Ma-jesty's private pews for the accommodation of about one hundred of those personages connected with the Buke of Argyle's family. Another covering will

e placed, of similar dimensions to the two former t the entrance of the cloisters, which will connect the Prince Consort's Memorial chapet with the east

nd of St. George's chapel, and form a convenient attrance to the former chapel, which is fitted up as reception room for the accommodation of the dies. The outside of the three portices will be

son cloth and decorated. The works are fast progressing, there being a large number of hands employed.

SPAIN.

The Future of the Spanish Nation. The following letter, from an English banker in Madrid to a friend in Scotland, will (says the Scots-

(an) be interesting to all who take an interest in

the affairs of Spain. The writer was a personal

tion of railways. GERMANY.

gnored the common law of nations, and says:-

On twenty-one different occasions, which preclude the sup-position of accident or mistake on the part of the French troops, flags of truce have been fired upon, which were ac-companied by a trampeter sounding his bugie. They were fired upon by musketry, or by grape, by single markemen, and at time by volleys. Saveral trumpeters were killed, and the bearers of the hags of truce wounded on these occa-sions. The judicial andidavits proving these cases are lying before me and will be printed

field Chamber of Commerce was held, and at which Mr. Mundelia, M. P., was present. Mr. Mundella, in the course of his remarks, said:-From my experience in America I am bound to say there is not that danger of war with that country which we are led to suppose too often from the speeches which are made by men like General Butier. The Americans regret that we give such undue promine nee to the speeches of men of that character. General Butier may be said to represent nobody but himself. On all sides, and by all parties, I have been assured that such is the case. I do nope that the effect of your resolution will be that some better understanding may be come to between this country and America, and that questions which require settlement between the one country and the other may soon be settled. I say this because I have my beher that we may go beyond ordinary diplomacy; that we may not only establish a court of arbitration which should settle questions in the past, but one that should be permanent, to which you could refer all questions—past, present and to come—and thus prevent anything like an international war between the English-speaking people. tween the English-speaking people.

in fitting up St. George's chapel, at Windsor, for the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, and have received directions to complete the extensive ar-

measures in the interest of the future of its country:—

But the dictatorship which has assumed power in France by a cong de series, and which is neither acknowledged by the buropean Powers nor by the French people, only considers the future of the country in profit on the footenar suppressions. The rulers in Parts and hordeaux suppressions the loudy uttered desire of the parts for foreign and passions. The rulers in Parts are foredeaux suppressions the loudy uttered desire of the profit foreign for an expression of its will as forcibly as every other free uterace of opinion by word or letter. By means of a religion for each other or from the people their money and their means to carry on the conflict, because they foresee that its end will likewise be that of their usurpation.

Count Bismarck concludes by saying that if, in view of this state of things, the Germans are forced to exercise the rights of war with a severity which they regret, and which appercains neither to the German national character nor to their traditions, the responsibility thereof fulls upon those persons who, without call or justification, have uncertaken and torced upon the French people the continuance of the Napoleonic war against Germany, while casting astde the traditions of European wartare.

The acquisition of Salgon, in French Cochin China, for a German naval station, as a part of the indemnity to be exacted from France, has been discussed from time to time by the German press, and the Berlin Geographical Society has just issued a report which is favorable to the project. It is urged that the increasing German trade in Eastern Asia renders the constant presence of men-of-war necessary and that in so remote a part of the world the German fleet requires for its protection a station where it can rendezvous, refit and obtain the necessary war material. Germany cannot becomingly be indebted to the English or French flag for participation in the concessions wring from the Chinese and Japanese anthorities, but ought to support its diplomatists and consuls by the presence of an armed force. The report combats the notion that the acquisition of Sagon might entail an expensive coincide policy, and contends that the settlement is well subspect of their to remain a mere naval station or to eleve op itself into a colony, as circumstances may render advisable. It describes Saigon as tolerably healthy, and suggests that it might be garrisoned by German volunteers, who would be attracted by interal pay. German fleet requires for its protection a station German vo iberai pay.

FRANCE.

Count of Chambord on the Ruin of France. The following letter has been addressed by the unt of Chambord to the Union and the Gazette de

friend of Marshal Prim, and his information is to be It is impossible for me longer to keep silence. I had hoped that the death of so many heroes fallen upon the field of battle, that the energetic resistance of a capital resigned to endure all to keep the snemy outside its walls, would spare my country are wirals; but the bombardment of Paris wrings from my grief a cry which I cannot restrain. The son of Christian kings who have made France, I zroan at the signt of her disasters; condemned to mability to redeem them at the price of my life. I called the term of the price of my life. I called the most sanguinary and lamentable war but was ever waged. Who should speak to the world if not I for the town of Jovis, of Chottide, of Genevieve, for the own of Charlemagne, of Saint Louis, of Philip Angussus, and of hency IV.; for the capital of the Lences, the arts and of civilization? No! I will It is impossible for me longer to keep silence. In and hoped that the death of so many across failen apon the field of battle, that the energetic resistance of a capital resigned to endure all to keep the speny outside its wans, would spare my country are trials; but the bombardment of Paris wrings from my grief a cry which I cannot restrain. The son of Christian kings who have made France, I groan at the signt of her disasters; condemned to anothing to redeem them at the price of my hire. I groan at the signt of her disasters; condemned to anothing to redeem them at the price of my hire. I groan at the signt of her disasters; condemned to anothing to redeem them at his price of my hire. I groan at the signt of her disasters; condemned to anothing a his was a disgrace to it, and who guided it through two years of reconstruction, preserving order throughout that period in a wonderful degree, unablisty to redeem them at his price of my hire. I without pointical executions and imprisonments, was, as you know, murdered on the same mght on which he was to leave Maaqrid to meet the new King he had obtained for his country. Poor fellow! he had finished his work, and died uttering the had obtained for his country. Poor fellow! he had finished his work, and died uttering to the world it not I for the town of Charlemagne, of Saint Louis, of Philip and the price of my him and the period in a wonderful degree, was, as you know, murdered on the same mght on which was to leave Maaqrid to meet the new King he had obtained for his country. Poor fellow! he had obtained for his country. The market is it?" he asked. Of the country with the creamstances rendered remarkable. "What date is it?" he asked. Of the proce strictly relied on:-

landing. Yesterday Amadeo the First entered Madrid, and, after all that has been feared, it is pleasing to think what a complete success the entry was. There was a general fear that the Prince would be assassinated. He behaved spleadidly, and made as great a progress towards the affection of the population of Madrid as it was possible for a man to do in one day. The Prince's journey from the railway station to the Cortes was performed on horseback: a capital horse he rode, and he sat him well. Passing the church where Prim's body was lying in state he dismounted to see for the first time, and pay respect to the remains of him who had served him so faithfully. From the Cortes the rode to the residence of Prim's widow, with whom he is said to have cendoted most unaffectedly. The procession and ceremonies over, he ordered his carriage in order to pay a visit to Serrano. A carriage and six horses were brought to the door. "Take off four," said he, and with one officer in attendance he made his call. Nothing is so calculated to win Spaniards toward a great person as voluntarily laying aside the externals of greatness. So king Amadeo has made great progress on the first day of his Madrid life. Serrano is to form a government to-day, and it is probable, from the names spoken of, that it will be a remarkably strong klinistry. All men are ready to serve under Serrano. He commands the r spect of every one, and no ody thinks of being jealous of him. Power and dignity seek him more than he them. He takes them cheerfully, as a part of his duty to his country; but is always ready to go into private life with the spirit of a boy let hoose from school. All, without exception, express hearty satisfaction at the first impression the king has created. The funds have taken a jump of two per cent, and still look are silent, and the general determination seems to be to give Amadeo a lair chance. This feeling has every prospect of lasting, and is all that is required to give rest to Spain after her long period oi trouble.

THE GILENTINE FREE LOVE AND MURDER CASE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO. .

A Cleveland jury has slightly deviated from the precedents established in the cases of Sickles, Mc-Farland, Cole and others. A despatch from that city announces that in the case of Galentine, who shot and killed Dr. Jones in October last for improper intimacy with his wife, a verdict of guilty of anslaughter has been rendered.

The circumstances leading to this crime may be briefly summed up as follows:-A few days before the homicide Galentine learned, upon returning home from a prolonged absence, that Dr. Jones, who occupied an apartment in the same house with himself, had taken advantage of his absence to make outrageous advances to his wife.

The woman, after curious hesitation and precriminality on the part of the murdered man, stating substantially that, during the first fer days of her husband's absence Jones offered her improper attentions, which she coldly and decidedly refused, and upon his persisting she declined to have anything to say to him. In the early part of August last, however, when Galentine had been gone some months, she found it necessary to apply to the Doctor for aid in some business matter. Excusing himself at the time, he left her, promising to return early in the evening. He did not, nowever, but after midnight she heard a knock at her sleeping room door. Ascertaining that Jones was there, she refused him admittance. He pretended to go away, but before she fell into a dose a grating noise was heard at the closet door connecting her apartment with the main hall sod in a few moments the intruder was in her room. He accomplished his villany, and the woman, in fear of her life, lived in adultery with him until the return of her husband, early in October. Even then she feared to acquaint him with the situation, on account of his violent temper and the fearful scandal that must inevitably can see. Galentine, for unknown reasons, nowever, suspected something wrong, and made inquary, but could find out nothing till the wife hinted at a part of the airoctous affair. She besought him, however, to do nothing in the matter, which would only bring disgrace on the family, Galentine, for a day or two, did nothing. Meantime, Jones attempted again to control the wife, and this determined the husband in his fatal co.rse.

This, at least, is the version of the affair, slightly modified, as given by the woman herself. The other side of the story can never be known, as the victim did not live to plead his cause. It has been alleged that Galentine was not ignorant of the criminal intimacy existing between Jones and his wife, but attempted to make merchandise of the transaction, and was willing for a sufficient pecuniary consideration to keep the matter hushed up. Such a view of the affair, if extensively entertained, must have seriously affected Galentine's case, and, perhaps, was days of her husband's absence Jones offered her im-

CLEVELAND, Feb. 2, 1871. Dr. Galentine, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing Dr. Jones for the alleged seduction of Galentine's wife, was this morning sentenced to im-prisonment in the peutentiary for ten years, the full penalty for that crime.

DOCK D. PARTMENT.

The stated meeting of the Dock Commissioners was neid yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Agnew presiding. Commissioners Smith, Henry, Wood and

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Commissioner Hunt reported from the Executive Committee a resolution that the Eighth and Ninth Avenue and the New York and Harlem Railroad Companies should have power to dump snow into the river from the end of the slips at the bottom of Cherry, Fourteentin, Twenty-third, Twentysecond, Forty-sixth, Forty-fourth and Fifty-sixth East river, and Twenty-second, Pirty.

streets, East river, and Twenty-second, Pifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Spring streets, North river. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted empowering Superintendent Fitzgera'd to remove a building erected on Fifty-sixth street stip, East river. If it should be used for any other purpose than sheltering the dock clerks from the river.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Knick-erbocker Ice Company to erect a one story building over the Forty-inith street pier.

Some discussion ensued as to the proposal to enforce a payment of a dollar a day for each horse working on a pier unprovided with a proper platform. An opinion from the Corporation Counsel was read, recommending that this payment should take the form of a penalty, to be collected by the superintendent of the district or by the lessees of the piers. This advice was embodied in a resolution making it an enactment of the Commissioners.

A communication from the Piot Commissioners was read, complaining that a great deal of sand was mixed up with the snow that was being dumped into the river with the sanction of the Dock Commissioners.

Commissioner Wood explained that authority had fity-three iect in length and sixteen feet wide, so that the royal carriages may drive under in case of wet. On entering the chapel there will be a temporary room erected on the right hand side for the special accommodation of her Royal Highness' bridesmaids, near the cenotaph of the late King of the Belgians, opposite to the cenotaph erected by the nation to the memory of his consort, the Princess charlotte of Wates. At the south entrance of the chapel, facing Henry VIII.'s gateway and the Castle guard rooms, another portice, lifty-three feet by sixteen feet, will be placed similar to the one creeted at the marriage

missioners.

Commissioner Wood explained that authority had

only been given to dump from the end of the piers, and not into the slips, and that, therefore, the damage done to the harbor was, in his opinion, inappreciable. The matter was finally referred to the Executive

A CO'D F.NANCIER.

A firm in this city that has an extensive reputaion for being frequently "short," on one occasion gave a party a check for \$100, dated a few day ahead, and requested that it would not be used without first seeing the drawers. This request was acceded to. A week passed by, and the holder of the check gave notice that he wanted the money; but the other party requested a day or two longer. The holder couldn't see it, however, and presented the check for payment, which was refused, there being not funds enough to pay it. The holder looked astounded; said it must be a mistake; that the parties from whom he received it never could have done such a thing as draw a check upon a bank wherein they had not money enough to pay it. He then asked the teller how much the account was short of the amount necessary to make the check good, and he was told that the firm had niety-seven dollars to their creat. have the matter attended to, and in about half an hour returned and deposited five dollars to the credit of — & Co., and then, going to the paying teller, asked him to certify the check, which was namediately done, the account having been made

astonishment of the firm when they atscovered their balance to be only two dollars instead of ninety-seven, and that the check had been paid, can be better imagined than described.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At an early hour yesterday morning the clothing warehouse of Smith & Gray, No. 95 Broadway, Williamsburg, was buarglariously entered and robbed of cloth, in pieces, valued at about two thousand dollars. An entrance to the building was effected through the skylight, and the burghars confined their operations to the fifth story. A large quantity of goods was left on the roof of the building by the thieves, and several pieces of cloth were also left in an unfinished building adjoining. These were recovered by the firm. A young man who slept on the first door of the establishment heard nothing of the doings of the robbers.

HISTORY OF THE BLACK SEA CLAUSE.

Maintenance of a Russian Fleet in the Black Sea a Menace to Turkey.

THE FIRM ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

The Proposals of the Allies Refused by the Czar's Government.

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 18.]

The Conference met yesterday in the Foreign Office and immediately adjourned till the 24th inst., when it is hoped a French representative may be able to attend. There are too many signs that in this question of the Black Sea clause this process of priming has been largely and carefully carried out. It is all the more important, therefore, that some one should explain what are the questions at issue, their origin and true value. A full and interesting account of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty now under consideration will be found in the new number of the Edinburg Review. For our readers benefit we note some of the principal features in that narrative.

REVISION OF THE TREATY OF 1841.

On the 23d of July, 1834, M. Drough de Lhuys wrote to the French Minister at Vienna, pointing out that the facilities which Russia possessed for developing a maritime power in the Black Sea were a permanent menace to Turkey, and laying down four points for which the allies were contending. The third of these was that 'the treaty of the 18th of July, 1841 (known as the Treaty of the Straits, should be revised by the high contracting parties in the interest of the European balance of power, and with a view to a limitation of the Russian power in the Black Sea. "The allies held to their four points through the war, and, above all, to this third point, to which, on the other hand, Russia was equally strenuous and determined in ner opposition. Austria, when consulted, declared that without the third point she would not negotiate, and Prussia also accepted it. It was thus incorporated in the Memorandum of the 23th of December, 1854, which was the basis of the Vienna Conference:—

The revision of the treaty of July 18, 1841, must have for its object to connect the existence of the Ottoman empire more completely with the European equilibrium, and to put an and to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. As to the conference if the Austria declined to point out the principle.

In

aent to determine the basis; it is sufficient to point out the principle.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

In the conference Russia declined to make any proposal on the subject. Austria recommended a system of navai equipose—that is, that the two riverain Powers, Russia and Turkey, should bind themselves by treaty to maintain in the Black Sea a certain number of ships and no more. France also thought there should be a limitation of naval forces there. Lord John Russell, supporting this proposition, remarked "that the Black Sea was exceptional; that the principle of closing the Dardanelles had been adopted by the public law of Europe; that of the two Powers which alone command the shores of the Black Sea the one, already very strong, continually augments its forces, while the other is weakened by her contest with Russia. In this state of things England regards the excessive increase of the Russian deet in the Black Sea as a perpetual menace hanging over the Bosphoins and Constantinople. To admit that the Ottoman empire is an essential element of the European equilibrium, and to wish to maintain at the same time a perpetual inconsistency."

WHAT RUSSIA PROPOSED.

menace directed against that empire, is a flagrant inconsistency."

WHAT RUSSIA PROPOSED.

While Russia rejected the principle of a limitation of naval forces as incompatible with her dignity. Prince Gortchakoff submitted a document rebuting the charge against Russia of abusing her preponderance in the Black Sea, and proposing to open the bardanelles and Black Sea to the flags of all nations on condition that Russian ships should have the bardanelles and Black Sea to the flags of all nations on condition that Russian ships should have the right—with the consent of the Forre—to pass out as freely as the others entered. This was negatived absolutely by Turkey, England and France as totally incompatible with their policy and objects, and the negotiations were broken off. Although Lord Russell, with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, leaned toward the principle of a counierpoise between the Russian and Turkish feets in the Black Sea, the British government insisted that the limitation should be absolute. In a circular to the Queen's representatives abroad Lord Clarendon made the foliowing remarks, which have not yet lost their appropriateness or force:—

The English Circular.

Russia has asserted that a rezerd for her dignity precludes.

THE ENGLISH CIRCULAR.

Resist has asserted that a regard for her dignity precludes her from acceding to the terms proposed by the ailes on the third point. But the dignity of Kusais cannot require that are substituted by the terms proposed by the ailes on the third point. But the dignity of Kusais cannot require that are should keep up in time of peace, and on the formediate that the proposes are considered by the control of the proposes are considered by the control of the proposes are considered by the control of the proposes are control of the proposes. It is needless to dwell on the absence of any motive of self-preservation to justify this determination on the part of Resila. It would be a mockery to pretend that sue has anything to fear from the hostility of Turkey; and while Turkey is at peace and free from threatened attack by Russia, and while the Straits between the Mediterracean and the Black Sea are closed except to a small and limited number of ships of war of the Western Powers, Russia has nothing to fear from the naval forces of England and France; while, on the other hand, the present state of things in the Black Sea demonstrates that when war exists between Russia and Turkey, and when the Straits are consequently open to all the naval forces of the Suitan's allies, England and France, if sufficient time be afforded them, can collect in the Eurine a naval armament strong enough to sweep from the waters of that sea every ship bearing the flag of Russia. Russia has, indeed, alleged that the preponderance which

she wishes to maintain in the Black Sea is essential for the security of the Turkish empire against the aggressions of other Powers, but it is not from the hostility of the Western Powers, but from the traditional, and it is not too much to say avowed, policy of Russia, that the Turkish empire has danger to apprehend. The present war has been undertaken to provide securities against those ambitious designs of Russia which menace the safety of Turkey and the future repose of Europe; and, in short, to quote the words of a recent stussian proclamation, to prevent, as far as Turkey is concerned, the accomplishment of the wishes and the views of Peter, of Catharine, of Alexander and of Nicholas.

The Western Powers, in conjunction with Austria, have considered that this object would most effectually be secured by restricting within reasonable bounds the power of Russia in the Black Sea. Russia, however, has refused to subscribe to these reasonable proposals; and in their place she has offered two schemes of modification of the treaty of 1841, the practical effect of which would be, that whichever of the two achemes the Western Powers might accept, those Powers would be obliged to keep up perpetually in the visiality of the Dardandies a large naval force prepared to act in any contingency which might occur. For, according to one acheme, Russia proposed that the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea should at all times be open to be sown littless proposed that the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea should at all times be done to sow the littless have been exposed to all the danaer which might bave arisen from the sudden appearance the article of an overwhelming Russian arraneous; which might bave arisen from the sudden appearance to act in that sea, would have been compelled to all the danaer which might have arisen from the sudden appearance to a ready of the sea of the security which is the seasence of acce, and unaccompanied by that cessation of a powerful Russian inches and resource;

which is the essence of peace, and unaccompanied by that tensation of expenditure which ought to follow the termination of a war.

ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL, and the conclusion of a treaty with Sweden, by which the aliles would have been able to carry the war into Finland, Austria renewed the offer of ner good offices, and the four points were again presented in a more detailed form. The third point now took the shape of an agreement that the black Sea should be neutralized, that its waters should be open to the merchant marine of all nations, but not to any ships of war; that there should be no military arsenals on its banks, and that Russia and Turkey should mutually engage to maintain in the Black Sea only a specified number of light vessels for the service of the coasts. Before this was submitted to Russia it had been warmly discussed by the Western Powers, A proposal by France to lower the terms provoked an indignant remonstrance from England, Lord Palmerston declaring that sooner than accept inadequate terms, England and Turkey would earry on the war alone. England insisted that the engagement as to the Black Sea must be embodied in the general treaty with the Powers, and must not be modified without their assent. These views carried the day, and on the 5th of January, 1856, Count Nesselrode, accepting the bases of negotiation, thus referred to the third point:—

AFT. 3 is at bottom only a reproduction of the proposal emanating from the imperial chainet that is Russia herself, which your Excellency was charged to communicate to the Austrian government. We accept it, and thereby consent that the convention to be made eleveen Russia and the Forte or this purpose should be previously submitted to the sanction of the contracting Powers. We have only two amendants to propose, one of which is solely intended to make the terms more clear and avoid all misconstruction; the other is a trilling addition of a word with reference to the suppression of the slave trade on the Black Sea coast.

These preliminaries being

the terms more coar and avoid an inisconstruction; the other is a trilling addition of a word with reference to the suppression of the slave trade on the Black Sea coast.

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS.

These preliminaries being settled the Congress of Paris opened on the 25th of Febeuary, and on the 4th of March the third point came up for consideration. It was agreed that the Black Sea should be neutralized, and that his waters and ports, while thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, should be "formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power, with the exceptions supulated in the present treaty." The paragraph as to the prohibition of military arsenals was also adopted. Lord Clarendon pointed out that the maintenance of an arsenal of the first class at Nicolaief, though not on the shores of the Black Sea, would justify public opinion in "attributing to Russia intentions which she cannot entertain." Upon this the first Pienipotentiary of Russia replied "that the Emperor, his august master, on acceding with sincernity to the propositions of peace, firmly resolved strictly to carry out all the engagements resulting from them; * * * that in order at once to provide for his engagements and for the requirements of the naval service, the Emperor intends only to authorize the construction at Nicolaien of the vessels of war mentioned in the bases of the negotiation." Further, Count Orled agreed to the insertion of his declaration in the protocol, adding that, to prove his sincerity, the rimperor requested a free passage through the Bosphorous and Dardanness for the two shaps of the line which alone were then at Nicolaien, and which

would have to proceed to the Baltic as soon as peace

was concluded.

OTHER POINTS.

It must not be supposed that the only point at issue is as to the neutralization of the Black Sea. That is the leading question, but a number of other questions hinge upon it. For example, as the Edinburg Tecter points out, the arrangements as to the Baumanian provinces and the navigation of the Danube are more or less dependent on the neutralization of the Black Sea. Indeed, the Danube was opened by Austria on the express condition that no ships of war should be within reach of its mouth. That Austria is not disposed to waive that condition may be gathered from the letter from Pesth in today's Times. "If," it says, "the rule as to the neutrality of the Black Sea be altered the Austrian government will consider the provisions with respect to the Danube to have c ased altogether, and will demand other guarantees for the protection of the giver than those devised in the treaty of 1856. The perpetuation of the European Commission would be one of those guarantees."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Richard C. Hooker has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office. Master Edward W. Sturdy has been detached from the receiving ship at New York and ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for duty.

The Naval Board, of which Vice Admiral Rowan is president, authorized to examine into complaints of officers claiming to have been unjustly treated in omeers craiming to have been unjustly treated in the promotions made by Mr. Wells in 1855, under the act of that date, convened in Washington on Wednesday last, and entered upon the duties assigned them. It is understood there are a considerable number of naval officers who feel aggriged at the manner in which they were overslaughed, who will take advantage of the sitting of this board to have the subject matter of their complaints investigated. Charles H. Poer has been appointed secretary to Vice Amiral Rowan.

The Staff and Line Difficulty-What "More Justice" Has to Say About I'. NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
The letter signed "Justice," which appeared in your issue of January 31, criticising a pampulet written by "some staff officer" of the navy, contains one or two maccuracles which I beg of you the space to point out.

The writer states that "sea service is, of course the only service to be considered in the record of a naval officer and the only service regarded by the department in the detail shore duty or leave of absence." Let us turn to the Navy Register for 1870 and examine its "service column." We find that No. 1 on the list of commanders, since promoted to captain, had been thirty years and four months in the service, of which he had spent sevthe service, of which he had spent seventeen years and eleven months at sea. Nos. 80 and 85 on the same list had served respectively twenty-eight years and ten months and nineteen years and six months, of which the former had spent twenty-ene years and two months and the latter sixteen years and six months at sea. The percentage of sea service then was, approximately, for No. 1, 55; for No. 60, 75, and for No. 85, 84 per cent. Yet the former is detailed for shore duty and the two latter are at sea. Manifestly sea service is not, "of course," the only service to be considered.

Again, the present chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, although he "has seen less sea service than nineteen of the captains, more than four of the commoderes, and more than two of the rear admirals, apd shows greater length of service than any of the captains, and than many of the commodores.

The fact is as is well understood by page 1.

any of the captains, and than many of the commodores.

The fact is, as is well understood by naval officers, that while the completion of a single cruise is allowed as a claim for a tour of shore duty or a leave of absence, the sum of an officer's sea service and the length of his shore duty or leave depend upon the exigencies of the time, and often upon the peculiar direction of the officer's abilities. The rank of all officers is established by I wa according to seniority, upon which the nature of their duty exercises no induence whatever. It should also be remembered, in considering the service of line officers, that four years at the Naval school, and one, sometimes two years on the practice cruise, are included in the columns of the Navy Register as shore and sea service.

tice cruise, are included in the columns of the Navy Hegister as shore and sea service.

The signers of the memorial appended to the com-munication from "dustinee" have plainly been misled as to the claims of staff officers. The dangers against which they warn Congress—viz., "equality of rank with the captain of the vessel or independence of his control"—do not, and never have, existed, these points having been especially excepted by the Stevens bill, now before the Senate committee.

MORE JUSTICE.

Justice to a Naval Officer-A Wrong Statement Promptly Corrected.
In the House of Representatives some time since
Mr. Swann, of Maryland, made some remarks

Mr. Swann, of Maryland, made some remarks against the honor and veracity of Captain Peirce Crosby, United States Navy, which called Terth the following letter from that officer:—

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILLADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 181.

SIR.—My attention has been called to the reflections cast upon my honor and veracity in your speech before the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., wherein you say:—

"The testimony of Captain Crosby upon this point is much to be regretted on his own account."

"The feeling which would induce an officer to detail the unguarded expressions which fell from Admiral Godon at a private dinner table or eisewhere, in the confidence of familiar intercourse, would be very apt to give a false coloring to anything he might say."

private dinner table or elsewhere, in the confidence of fa-millar intercourse, would be very apt to give a false coloring to anything he might say."

As I did not "detail the unguarded expressions which fell from Admiral Godon at a private dinner table or elsewhere, in the confidence of familiar intercourse," as you will see by reading my evidence, I preume my name was mentioned in connection with the matter by mistake; but, as it has placed me in a false position, I bring it to your notice, hoping it will be only necessary to call your attention to the fact,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PEIRCE CROSSY, Captain United States Navy.
Hon. Mr. Swann. The reply to it was the amende honorable on the the House, where the first statement Mr. Swann spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker, in commenting upon the Paraguayan amony I inadvertently confounded the name of Cap Crobby with that of another witness. I have arisen to sir, that I deem it due to that officer that I should exone him, as I do now, from the reflections intended to be veyed in the paragraph to which he refers in that letter.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2, 1871. A general court martial has been convened here for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it. It is composed as follows:-Lieutenant Colonel James Roberts, Fourth artillery, President; Captains Richard Loder, Fourth artillery; S. S. Elder, First artillery; Lieutenants G. F. Barstow, Third artillery; Wm. E. Van Reed, Fifth artillery; J. W. Murray, Wm. E. Van Reed, Fifth artiliery; J. W. Murray, First artillery; M. C. Greer, Fourth artillery; W. F. Stewart Fourth artillery; J. M. Cainf, Third artillery; F. V. Greene, Fourth artillery, and Capiain S. N. Benjamin, Second artillery, Judge Advocate.

Quite a flutter was caused among the officers of the Artillery School of the grade of second lieutenant at the receipt of a circular from the War Department inquiring as to which of the infantry regiments they woult prefer to be transferred to. About five officers from each artillery regiment will be required to fill the vacancies in the infantry service. The officers here seem not anxious to serve in that branch of the service.

Army Personals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1871. First Lieutenants O. M. Mitchell and Robert Craig of the Fourth artifiery, and Second Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third artillery, have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to report without delay to the chief signal officer of the army for duty. Colonel Reynolds, commanding the Department of Texas, is ordered to repair to this city, bringing with him certain records. First Lieutenant Alexander Grant, of the First cavary, is ordered to accombany a detachment of recruits from St. Louis to the Division of the Paclific. Ca, tain Parker, of the Twelfth iniantry, is assigned to similar duty.

Lieutenant Colonel George L. Andrews, of the Twenty-fifth infantry, is relieved from duty as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona, and ordered to join his regiment in Texas.

An army order has been issued limiting the staff of division commanders. It provides, among other things, for one assistant adjutant general, or an officer to act in that capacity if none be assigned, and the authorized number of aides de-camp of the commander's grade; also one medical director. delay to the chief signal officer of the army for

THE DEATH OF BELIA DIXON.

Dectors Disagree and the Jury Decide for Them. Coroner Hermann yesterday concluded the investi-

gation commenced several days ago in the case of Mrs. Della Dixon, late of 145 West Twenty-fourth street, who died from the effects of injuries alleged to have been received on the 25th day of April, 1869, by being thrown from one of the cars of the by being thrown from one of the cars of the Seventh Avenue and Broadway Rahroad Company by the sudden starting of the car in which she had been riding.

Dr. Randolph, who attended deceased, was of the opinion that death was caused by SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN, the result of the injuries received.

Ex-Coroner Jam's W. Ranney, M. D., who also attended Mrs. Dixen, was examined—Took issue with Dr. Randolph; he did not deny that deceased died from soltening of the brain, but seemed positive that the injuries received had NOTHING WHATENER TO DO WITH HASTENING the fatal result. Dr. Ranney made an explanation to the jury tending to sustain his theory of the case.

THE COURTS.

Case in Admiralty-Alleged Fraudulent Bank ruptcy-Violation of the Revenue Law-A New Point of Practice-Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Causes Submitted Without Oral Argument.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1871. No. 114. Henry Stagg vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action brought by the defendant in error to recover some twelve hundred dollars of the insurance company for services rendered as its agent in the city of St. Louis in the conduct of its business at that place. The agency was authorized in October, 1848, by a

Louis in the conduct of its business at that place. The agency was authorized in October, 1848, by a letter of attorney which provided that he was to receive for his services a commission of ten per cent on first premiums and five per cent on all renewals secured on policies taken through his agency. He claims to have continued his services until June, 1891, when, without fault of his, he was discharged, the renewal premiums of the company secured through him at the time amounting to over \$70,000. On this sum the five per cent per annum commission is claimed, and the action was to recover an instalment them due. The defendant pleaded that the contract was "during the picasure of the company," and that this language meant that while the plaintiff was the agent of the company, and no longer, was he entitled to the five per cent commissions. The plaintiff controverted this, and offered evidence to show a usage of custom to the effect that agents of maurance companies received this commission on renewal policies so long as the policies were renewed, and not merely while the agencies were continued by the companies. The Court ruled that the agency was established by the contract made and governed by it, and not by usage; and that the words "during the pleasure of the company" gave the company the right to discontinue the agency at its pleasure, and that after the agency was discontinued no commissions were recoverable, it was also held that by a circular issued by the company in 1819 this feature of the company." The question of the commission after the agency ceased is the main one in the case, and on this point the plaintiff in error insists that the evidence offered to show the usage should have been admitted, and that there is nothing in the contract conflicting with this usage, to wit:—That agents of insurance companies are to have the companies or not. The company contend that the letter of attorney and the subsequent circular both show that the plaintiff was entitled to demand commissions only as long as he r

No. 164. Franklin Parmeles and David A. Goge vs. Daniel Laurence-Error to the Supreme Court of Minois,-This suit is brought here on the allegation that the State court upheld a local statute which was brought in question, though it was repugnant to the federal constitution as impairing the obligation of contracts. The case was this:—The plaintiff in error agreed to pay twelve per cent interest at a time when six per cent was the legal rate, with a penalty of forfeiture for usury. The Legislature of the State repealed these forcitures and raised the legal rate of interest to ten per cent. The question is whether the repeal of these penalties and he substitution of ten per cent in the place of six per cent as the legal rate of interest was such legislation as impaired the obligations of the contract. The detendants here maintain that the law simply enabled the lender to recover the percentage stipulated and could not be considered as in any sense impairing a contract. It simply substituted a new one. The plaintiffs insist that the law imposes upon them an additional obligation for a violation of the law existing at the time the contract was made, and that it is therefore ex post facto. The statute is for this reason in violation of the federal constitution, and it in every sense changes and impairs the obligations of the contract was made, and that it is that the State court upheld a local statute which every sense changes and impairs the obligations of the contract entered into between the parties.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY. Damages for Injury to a Consignment of Rais nu.

Before Judge Blatchford. John E. Devlin and William Rose vs. The Steamship Bellona, her Engines, dc.-Judge Blatchford delivered judgment in the above cause yesterday. In March, 1869, one Leask shipped at London on board the steamship Beliona 494 boxes of raisins deliverable to order at New York under bill of lading, which was afterwards endorsed to the libellants. The raisins were not delivered in the good order in which they were shipped, and through carelessness, neglect and improper stowage sixty-nine boxes were broken open and injured, and layers of raisins taken out of said boxes. For this the libelicates claim \$500 damages. The answer alleged that the raisins were put up in very thin packages, and that they were properly stowed an idischarged. After a pretty long opinion on the matter in dispute, Judge Blatchford holds that the veasel must respond for such of the raisins in fact shipped in the sixty-nine boxes as were not delivered, and a reference is ordered to a commissioner to ascertain and report the value of the raisins so not delivered.

A. J. Heath for the libellants; G. W. Wingate for the claimants. delivered judgment in the above cause yesterday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Another Case of Alleged Fraudulent Banks ruptey.

Before Commissioner Betts. The United States vs. Moses Rathichild, Isaac have carried on business as dry goods merchants at 3s White street. It is claimed that they falled on the 25th of last month, and on the 31st of the same an involuntary petition was filed against them, forcing them into bankruptcy. They are now proceeded against on the criminal side of the court, on an affidavit sworn to by one Charles Vannier, a clerk in the employ of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., to the effect that the defendants, while contemplating bankruptcy and insolvency, obtained goods to the amount of \$3.400 from Wilmerding & Hoguet. Unon this transaction an indebtedness of \$2.021 still remains. Mr. Vannier states that the whole of the defendants debts amount to about \$40,002; that they represented themselves to be worth \$38,090, and that he (Vannier) examined their stock of goods and found it of the value only of \$3.000 or thereabouts. Mr. Vannier further swears he has reason to believe that the defendants had recently bought a large stock of goods, which they have been disposing of at auction and also by pawning, and that no record of these transactions can be found in the books of the alleged bankrupts. Rothschild has been held to bail on the above charge in the sum of \$5,000; and the probable that the other parties named with nim have been already arrested. This class of offence has, within the past month or two, on several occasions engaged the attention of the United States courts; and as it is one that strikes deeply an's seriously at commercial honor, credit and reputation, it is well to see that there is a law which can grapple with and will punish it when the crime is undenlike by proved. have carried on business as dry goods merchants at

Charge of Selling Cigars Without Stamps.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Ramon Lopez.—The defendant, who had carried on business at 83 Canal street, was charged with selling cigars without stamps. The evidence offered in support of the accusation snowed that the defendant was engaged in the manufacture of cigars in a room at the place above indicated, and that after he had manufactured them he sold and exposed them for sale in the same room. The Commissioner held the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury, taking bail, however, in the sum of \$500 for his appearance when called upon for trial.

Seizure of Diamonds-The Case of A. G. Radeliffe.

Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department, has seized diamonds worth about \$8,000. part of those alleged to have been smuggled into part of those alleged to have been smuggled into this country from England by A. G. Radeliffe, who has already, as reported in the Herald, undergone an examination before Commissioner Osborn, and who is now in prison awaiting a final decision upon his case. The diamonds in question had been put in a place of safety. Among them are 100 carats of rubies and sapphres. In the event of the conviction of Radelife the diamonds, of course, will be confiscated. Colonel Whitey has been recently appointed a Custom House inspector in addition to his other duties, and he made the seizure above reported, acting under special authority of Collector Murphy. He has also seized in Jersey City, in transity, 11,000 bunches of imported "diamond" eigarettes, worth about ninety dollars per thousand. The owner of this property has not been found. The Colonel claims that the cigarettes had been smuggled.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

M. Maloughney cs. M. J. Dufy et al.-Order

granted.
Unton Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine rs. James Boyd et al.—Memoranda for counsel.
In the Matter of B. G. De Costalos, a Supposed Lunatic.—Inquisition confirmed and order granted. By Ju 'ge Cardozo.

feres confirmed and judgment of divorce gran Special Notice. By Judge Barnard.

During the February term of the Supreme Court at Chambers orders of arrest will not be granted unless the defendant is a non resident or is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

A New Point of Practice.

Case.

The matter was then submitted to the jury, who found that deceased died from soitening of the brain consequent upon an injury received on a Seventh avenue cas on the 25th day of April, 1862.

A New Point of Practice.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

A case came up yesterday morning before this branch of the court of some interest to the legal